

WEATHER REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Fair to night and Thursday; heavy frost Thursday, cold weather, light S. wind. Northern California fair tonight and Thursday, killing frosts Thursday morning in interior, fresh S. wind.

Oakland Tribune.

The TRIBUNE is the only paper in this County that can print the Associated Press dispatches. It also gives a full local report.

VOL. LIV

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1901

NO. 29

SCORES DIE IN FLAMES

Russian Oil Magazine Burns With Great Loss of Life.

Twenty Bodies Found and Hundreds of People Ruined.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. BAKU, Russian Trans-Caucasia, Feb. 6.—A fire broke out yesterday in the magazines of the Caspian and Black Sea Company, which contained six million pounds of petroleum. The explosion resulted in great loss of life and widespread damage. The flames spread to other depots, having a capacity of 12,000,000 pounds of naphtha, which poured out like a stream of lava, inundating and setting fire to the dwellings of the workmen, which were totally destroyed. Many persons perished. Twenty charred bodies have been found and upwards of fifty people are terribly burned. Four hundred families lost everything they possessed. The magazines are still burning and neighboring reservoirs are in great danger. A general panic prevails. Eight naphtha springs belonging to the Melikoff, Belski and Caspian Companies caught fire February 3d.

SWEDEN'S QUEEN ILL.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. STOCKHOLM, Feb. 6.—Queen Sophia has been confined to her bed for some time, owing to a swelling of her throat, complicated by influenza and considerable fever. Her Majesty's throat is much inflamed and she shows evident signs of increasing weakness.

ROYAL WEDDING AT HAND.

Holland's Queen Will Marry Duke Henry Tomorrow.

Workmen Pay Honor to the Approaching Marriage.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. THE HAGUE, Feb. 6.—Fifty workmen with bands of music marched past the palace this afternoon in honor of the approaching wedding of Queen Wilhelmina, the Queen and her future husband, Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, arrived on the 1st inst. They were both welcomed by a large crowd of people during the afternoon drive. This evening there will be a service at the palace. The program for tomorrow is as follows: At 11:15 A. M. the Minister of Justice and the witnesses of the marriage will assemble. At 11:30 A. M. the civil marriage will occur in the presence of the nearest relatives. After that the royal party will proceed to the church in procession. After religious services the royal party will return in procession to the palace, where Queen Wilhelmina will hold court and receive the congratulations of those then in the royal family and representatives of the royal families. At 1:30 P. M. there will be a gala luncheon and at 4:15 P. M. the couple will depart on their honeymoon.

DASTARDLY ACT.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 6.—Burglars bound and gagged the postmistress at Tross Ford, a suburb of Toledo, early today and robbed the office of \$150 in stamps and \$75 in cash. The postmistress at first refused to divulge the hiding place of the valuables, and lighted matches were applied to her feet and she was struck over the head and brutally kicked in the side. At noon today she became unconscious and may die.

SCHMIDT SECURES PLACE.

President Names Him for Postmaster of Berkeley.

Will Take Office as Soon as Bond is Approved.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President today sent the following nomination to the Senate: Carroll D. Wright of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner of Land, Edward P. Seale of Iowa, to be Deputy Auditor for the War Department, John B. Platon of Colorado, Receiver of Public Money at Montrose, Colo. George B. Manley, Sanger, GEORGE SCHMIDT, BERKELEY. Washington—Ira J. Stiles, Secretary—Revenue Cutter Service—First Assistant Engineer Fred R. Falkenstein of Maryland, to be chief engineer, Third Assistant Engineer William V. Sullivan of Mississippi, to be a second assistant engineer. (George Schmidt, who is mentioned in the above dispatch as having been appointed postmaster to succeed Ole Vinzenz, whose term has expired, is one of the best known Republicans in the college town. There were a number of prominent candidates for the office and the contest was an exceedingly lively one. Mr. Schmidt sent some very strong recommendations to Washington and he also received the support of Congressman Metcalf. The new postmaster has for years been identified with the development and progress of the college town. At one time he was Superintendent of Streets of Berkeley and made a fine record as an official. He has held various other positions of trust and has always left a good record wherever he served either in a public or private capacity. At present Mr. Schmidt is engaged in the real estate business at 211 Stanford avenue. He resides with his family at 202 University avenue. Mr. Schmidt will take office as soon as his bond is approved, which will be some little time. The candidates were: A. K. Weir, J. M. Pierce, Iphigene John M. Toy and George Schmidt. The contest was a lively one.

EIGHT HOUR LAW INVALID.

Judge Hall Decides the Case Against the City.

Is Compelled to Follow Supreme Court Decision.

Judge Hall rendered an opinion this morning sustaining the demurrer of John Worthington to City Auditor Breed's answer to his suit for a writ of mandate. The point involved in the suit is the validity of the eight-hour law. The Judge in his opinion virtually decides that the law is unconstitutional and void. The opinion in part follows: "This is an action brought by John Worthington against the Auditor and Treasurer of the city of Oakland and against the auditor to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of plaintiff for the sum of \$2,709.93, being the amount of his claim against the city under a contract for the replanking of the city wharf, and also to compel the payment of said warrant by the Treasurer when drawn." After quoting the law in question, Judge Hall continues: "I solemnly state the act makes it unlawful for any contractor doing work for the State, or any political subdivision thereof, to permit any workman to labor on such work more than eight hours in any one calendar day and imposes on the contractor as a penalty for a violation thereof a forfeiture of \$10 per day for each violation and makes the offense a misdemeanor punishable by a fine and imprisonment as well. Similar statutes have been before the courts of this State other than California for consideration, and by the courts of such states held to be valid and in no way impairing the constitutional rights of persons. The reason for upholding these laws were upheld by the courts was very clearly, forcibly and correctly stated by the defendant upon the argument before me of this demurrer. "Substantially the reasons are that such laws simply embody conditions upon which work may be done for the State or its political subdivisions or agencies, and do not restrict any man's right to labor as he may see fit; that the State may as well insist that work done for the State eight hours' labor only shall be received from each laborer, as that materials or workmanship of a certain quality only shall be accepted. "For my part I am unable to detect any flaw in the reasoning of the New York and Kansas courts. I can see no valid reason why, if the State deems that better work will be done by men working not more than eight hours each day, or that a wise public policy requires that it distribute the work to be done among a greater number of men, it may not effect these objects by requiring as a condition in all contracts that no man be allowed to work more than eight hours each day. But unfortunately for the contention of the counsel for the defendant, the Supreme Court of this State, as was very frankly admitted, has taken a contrary view of an ordinance of the city of Los Angeles in no wise distinguishable in principle from the law under consideration. "The decision in the Los Angeles case is then quoted by Judge Hall. Judge Hall says: "The same reasons that render an ordinance of a city void as infringing upon the rights guaranteed by the Constitution would render a law of the State void. As a matter of fact I am obliged to follow the law as expounded by the Supreme Court of this State, for which reason I am constrained to hold the act under consideration is invalid and void. Therefore the demurrer to defendant's answer must be sustained."

DEATH SUMMONS MISS EDNA CAHILL.

Miss Edna Cahill, daughter of Patrick Cahill, died at the residence of her parents, 1012 Fifty-sixth street, Golden Gate, last night, as the result of an attack of appendicitis. The deceased was 20 years of age and was very well known in this city. She was one of the brightest pupils at Blake Seminary when she attended that institution; and to her intellectual attainments she added a sweetness and amiability of disposition and a proficiency in Delsarteian study which made her welcome in public as well as in private. At the time of her death Miss Cahill was in charge of a dancing class at Golden Gate which was patronized by the fashionable set of that locality. The funeral will take place next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock from her parents' home.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF POLICE OFFICER M'KINLEY.

Chinese Fires at the Policeman While the Latter Is Making a Demand for Money—Charge of Blackmail—Officer Pardee Is Present.

Geo Nom, the Chinese whose ribs were broken by Sergeant of Police McKinley some time ago, and who sued McKinley for damages as a consequence in the Superior Court, drove McKinley and Officer Pardee out of his place of business on Seventh street near Broadway this afternoon at the point of a revolver. This, however, was not done until after McKinley had forced his way into Geo Nom's place by bursting open the front door, demanding of him \$25 and striking the Chinese several times on the face because the money was refused. After Geo Nom had been knocked to the floor, he arose and started to go into another room to get his pistol. McKinley interfered and struck the Chinaman to the floor again. The Chinese secured his weapon, however, and just as McKinley was about to strike him a third time he fired a shot and McKinley fled from the store, accompanied by Officer Pardee. McKinley and Pardee ran into Casey's blacksmith shop next door to Geo Nom's on the west. They were followed to the pavement by the Chinese and Ge Quong, a friend of the former, who had witnessed the assault. Both the Chinese blew their police whistles to attract a police officer. When McKinley and Pardee saw that a crowd was assembling they rushed from the blacksmith shop, west on Broadway and then turned north on Broadway. Both were attired in gray suits. The next moment Officer Frank Lynch appeared on the scene, was informed of the facts of the case and reported them to Captain Wilson. Geo Nom says that McKinley demanded \$25 from him because of the expense which he (McKinley) had incurred in defending himself against Geo Nom's suit for damages. Geo Nom refused to give up the money when McKinley fell to the floor. The demand was then repeated, and then McKinley struck the Chinese. The Chinese refused the men to Attorney Garrity if they wanted any satisfaction. McKinley and Pardee, when they emerged from the blacksmith shop, were pale from fear and excitement, and those for that purpose, the request was granted. "Was there any tacit understanding between you and Mayor Phelan that the firing plan was quietly to be put into effect?" "There was not." "You do not encourage the holding of slave girls in such places?" "I do not. If I did know of them I would do my best to have them removed." "Did you ever refuse police assistance to any one asking aid to rescue Chinese slaves?" "I never did." "Do you think that a policeman can go into a brothel and without a warrant take from there a girl under age?" "I think he could." "Are your men," said Schilling, "under instruction to arrest white men playing Chinese lottery?" "They are under instruction to arrest all who play Chinese lottery." "Do you," asked Webber, "know that Mayor Phelan knows what uses Frank Sullivan puts his houses to?" "I do not." "Do you know that Mr. Sullivan knows?" "I do not." "Do you think he would stop it if he knew it?" "I can't say."

POLICE ON THE GRILL.

Slave Girls and Gambling in San Francisco.

Committee Is Getting at Some Interesting Facts.

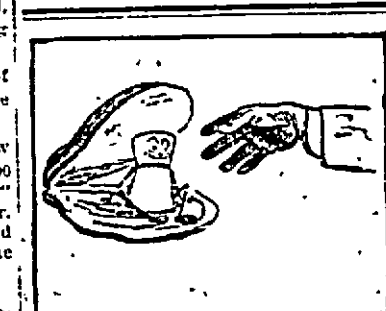
Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The second day of the legislative police investigation opened this morning with Chief Sullivan on the witness stand, but it cannot be said that anything startling was probed out. Chairman Knowland and Webber of Napa occupied the center of the stage in the parts of chief examiners. "Do you," asked Knowland, "know of any offer made by Chinese of \$2,000 a month for immunity from arrest?" "I do not," was the Chief's answer. Mr. Webber asked if witnesses could give the names and number of the places raided on January 2d. Witness said he could not. "Have you," asked Webber, "received any information from Chinese that blackmail had been levied upon them?" "I have not." "The amount of money the city was to receive from the proposed system of fining law violators was simply an estimate," asked Mr. Webber. "It was." "You had no understanding," asked Mr. Knowland, "that that plan would be acceptable to the Chinese?" "I had not." "When you visited gambling houses and houses of ill fame, did you notice any evidences of those crimes?" "When I visited those places there was nothing wrong carried on." "Only in a general way." "When Mayor Phelan talked to you over the telephone about the fact that the laws on compounding a felony was not understood, he was a little vexed, was he not?" "No; he doesn't do that." "The Commissioners changed their mind after they read that law in the Examiner, didn't they?" "I can't say that." "In response to questions by Mr. Schilling, as to the state trade, the Chief said he did not know that it existed." "Did you ever issue an order to any of your men to rescue any so-called slave girls from such places?" "I don't think any order of that kind was issued during my administration, because it was not known to me that any such slavery existed. If any request was made to me for an officer

SALOON MEN ON GUARD.

Ready for Mrs. Nation But the Lady Does Not Appear.

To Invade Kansas City With Her Band of Smashers.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Nation made no effort to give the jointists a second surprise this morning. They will not be caught napping again, and there were guards at the various places, before daylight, but Mrs. Nation and her band of determined women did not appear. "Chief Stahl made a round of the places last evening warning the keepers of the joints to close, and Sheriff Cook did the same. While they made a pretense of closing, there was a way to go in at most places. There was a meeting of the Congressional Church of the 'Hon. Defender' but the greatest secrecy was observed."



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ONE OF THE FINEST HOMES IN OAKLAND. On west side Filbert street near 10th. Lot 75x125; house of 9 rooms; finished attic and basement; all modern improvements; elegant grounds.

WILLIAM J. DINGEE, 903 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

AN EASTERN CRUSADE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6.—"Preparing" posters announcing that "Mrs. Carrie Nation, the bravest woman in America, now leading the most successful crusade ever waged against the rum traffic, is on her way to Chicago, accompanied by a band of her saloon-smashing warriors, and will speak at the Academy of Music in Kansas City on Friday evening, February 8th," have been posted around town. Just what tactics Mrs. Nation will pursue in Kansas City and Chicago aside from her lecturing is not made clear, but as she has previously promised to attack a saloon wherever she finds it, a trail of wreckage may follow her trip north. Chief of Police Hayes says he will promptly arrest Mrs. Nation if she attempts to put her Kansas methods into practice in Kansas City.

Preparations for the crusaders' coming have been made by the Prohibition Club of Kansas City, which has endorsed Mrs. Nation's methods and principles, her active support in her crusade outside of Kansas. A. C. Rankin of Chicago, formerly a labor leader of Pittsburgh, Pa., is acting as Mrs. Nation's advance agent and says the proceeds of the lectures will be used in the cause.

Eastern Weather.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Temperatures at 7 A. M.: New York, 15; Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 20; Washington, 15; Chicago, zero; Minneapolis, 34; St. Louis, 14.



The Prize Cake Walker of the Pygmies.

I am Little Cavellier And a candidate am I. If elected this year, To jay the town I'll try.

Upon this unhappy city I hope to be a charge. I'm running for the Council, A candidate at-large.

EXPERT HENNY POOR WITNESS.

Cornered By M'Cutcheon on Many Important Points.

D. C. Henny, the water pipe expert who is giving testimony for the city in the water suit, was forced into a very embarrassing position yesterday by the water company's attorneys. They produced a paper read by him before the American Society of Civil Engineers, in 1897, in which he took directly opposite grounds in regard to the valuation of water plants to what he has taken on the stand in this case. When confronted with this contradiction he was guilty of the absurdity of trying to reconcile the conflicting statements, with the natural result that he only excited contempt and ridicule.

But he was placed in a worse position by his contention that a virtually water delivered through a pipe one-fourth worn out is only worth three-fourths as much as water delivered through a new pipe. He is consulting engineer of the West Los Angeles water works, and McCutcheon forced him to the expedient of either denying his theory or applying it to the plant of his employers. Under the lawyer's remorseless pressure he said he would advise the Council that for rate fixing purposes the value of his plant was the cost of reproduction less depreciation.

"But suppose the rates in the past were wholly insufficient to provide for the depreciation?" asked McCutcheon.

Henny shuffled and, tried to dodge, but finally said that it would make no difference in the value what the owners of the plant had received in the past. In answer to further questioning he said in a condemnation suit he would recommend the city taking over the plant at the cost of reproduction less depreciation, even though the rates had never paid more than a low rate of interest on the investment. He said depreciation was nothing more than an expense not an item of general expense in the business of conducting a water plant.

"What is it?" asked McCutcheon.

"It is a loss," he replied.

"Is it not inevitable in conducting a water plant?"

"Yes."

"Then it is an inevitable loss, is it not?"

"Yes; it is a loss that is inevitable."

"Yes; in support of the theory he applied in this case (but no other) he was driven to say that depreciation was an inevitable loss to the investor in a water plant for the Council did not see it to provide for it in the rates. He supplemented this remarkable theory by the statement that the value of a plant was the average price of the material in its component parts. When asked if he considered this just or fair, he replied that it was a matter of equity which he could not decide as an engineer.

He separated himself into two entities—one an engineer and the other an ordinary man. As an engineer he said the value was cost of reproduction less depreciation; as a man he said the value for rate fixing purposes was a question of law and equity. He could not be induced to state what he would consider fair to all concerned, but shuffled, dodged and argued to give color to his remarkable assumption that the Council was invested with the virtual power of confiscating capital invested in water plants in fixing water rates. His whole testimony, in rather circumstantial detail, was to justify the consumers in taking all they could get and giving the owners as little as possible in return for it.

"It would be interesting to hear what he would say if his own company were placed in the position that he seeks to place the Contra Costa Company in this case."

MORE TROUBLE FOR HENNY.

This morning "Expert" Henny had another half hour over the paper he read before the American Society of Civil Engineers. In that article he had advocated the annual payment of a certain sum into a fund for renewals.

"Do you mean by net revenue the amount that is left over after paying operating expenses, repairs, taxes and paying a sum into this fund for renewals?"

"Yes."

"Then there is no net revenue until the fund for renewals has been provided for?"

"I don't regard that as an engineering question; it is a question of equity."

"Does not this article deal with the valuation of water plants?"

"It is not an article, but a discussion of a paper written by Mr. Kierstead."

"You contributed it over your own signature, did you not?"

"Yes."

"It represents your views, does it not?"

"Assuming that a water works company is entitled to a net profit at the rate of 6 per cent, and you say a water works is entitled to a return of 6 per cent for a certain period in one of your calculations, and it only makes 6 per cent above its operating expenses, what is its net revenue?"

"That question assumes something I have not said."

"The lowest rate of interest and the company receives only 6 per cent above operating expenses, what is its net profit?"

"I don't think that is a question for an expert engineer to answer."

"Answer it in any capacity you choose."

"I should say the net profit in the

value?"

"No."

AN EXTRAORDINARY CONCLUSION.

"You estimate the annual deterioration at 2 1/2 per cent, and the estimate 5 per cent as a fair rate of interest on the valuation; at that rate the whole investment would be written off the books at the end of forty years?"

"Yes."

"Taking that method of fixing value, 5 per cent on the valuation would be an average of 2 1/2 per cent on the original investment for forty years?"

"Yes."

"If the rates did not provide for depreciation, at the end of forty years the investor would have exactly received his money in interest, while the investment itself would be a total loss?"

"That would be the logical conclusion."

"If you were a Councilman, would you not think it your duty to provide for the depreciation in fixing rates?"

"I would try to be fair to the company."

"Have you any doubt that you would provide for the depreciation if you were a member of the Council?"

"I might and I might not."

"What do you call profit?"

"What do you mean by profit?"

"What do you call profit?"

"What do you mean by net profit in your question?"

"I mean profit as it is generally understood in matters of business."

Still the witness quibbled and evaded. Finally he wanted to know if profit included or excluded interest.

"Leave out interest entirely. Suppose that the entire revenue yields a return of 6 per cent above operating expenses without making any provision for depreciation, renewals, sinking fund, maintenance of plant, or whatever you choose to call it, what is the net profit?"

"Six per cent less depreciation."

"Less 2 per cent per annum?"

"Whatever the amount of depreciation is."

"You have placed the annual depreciation at 2 per cent yourself. Deducting that, the profit would be 4 per cent."

"Yes."

HOW HE FIGURED INTEREST.

"Assuming the annual depreciation to average 2 per cent, and I understand you have treated it as such, the entire plant would be wiped out in fifty years, would it not?"

"Some parts of it would be worn out long before and some parts would last long after fifty years."

"But the average life of the plant is fifty years, is it not?"

"According to your tabulated statement this company did not receive interest on the investment for the first seven years of its existence?"

"After the second year it made something above operating expense."

"But it did not receive interest on the investment, did it?"

"No."

"Now, we will call the original investment 100 per cent and illustrate thus:

Value. Per cent Profit.

100 per cent first year.....0

99 per cent second year.....0

99 per cent third year.....0

99 per cent fourth year.....0

99 per cent fifth year.....0

99 per cent sixth year.....0

99 per cent seventh year.....0

99 per cent eighth year.....0

99 per cent ninth year.....0

99 per cent tenth year.....0

99 per cent eleventh year.....0

99 per cent twelfth year.....0

99 per cent thirteenth year.....0

99 per cent fourteenth year.....0

99 per cent fifteenth year.....0

99 per cent sixteenth year.....0

99 per cent seventeenth year.....0

99 per cent eighteenth year.....0

99 per cent nineteenth year.....0

99 per cent twentieth year.....0

99 per cent twenty-first year.....0

99 per cent twenty-second year.....0

99 per cent twenty-third year.....0

99 per cent twenty-fourth year.....0

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99 per cent twenty-sixth year.....0

99 per cent twenty-seventh year.....0

99 per cent twenty-eighth year.....0

99 per cent twenty-ninth year.....0

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99 per cent thirty-first year.....0

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99 per cent one hundred and eighty-fifth year.....0

STATE PRINTER IS AFTER THE TEXT BOOKS.

Wants an Appropriation
of \$20,000 From
Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—State Printer Johnson is contemplating the introduction of a bill in the Legislature making an appropriation to provide for him assistance in the examination of school text-books. It is said that the amount of the appropriation that Mr. Johnson will ask for will be \$20,000, though some say he has not presented the measure as yet that is a matter concerning which it does not seem possible that there should be any certainty.

The fact that it is expected that he will introduce such a measure has considerably disturbed many educators who are in attendance upon the Legislature, as one of the educational system of California. That the State Board of Education does not approve of this plan on the part of the State Printer is shown from the following communication addressed to the Senate and Assembly, dated January 24, 1901.

"Gentlemen: It is the sense of the State Board of Education on the question of State school text-books. First—that provision should be made for procuring the best books obtainable. Second—that provision be made for special expert examination in the case of each book adopted. Third—that provision be made for giving clerical assistance as may be needed in this matter, the clerk so appointed to be selected by the State Board and placed under the direction of its secretary. Fourth—that full control of the educational side of this matter remain in the hands of the State Board of Education. Fifth—that the State Board be empowered to enter into contracts for securing the use of copyrighted text-book matter."

THOMAS J. KIRK,
Secretary.

It will be observed from the above that the plan of the State Board of Education does not involve anything like \$20,000, as that also includes the suggestion of taking the matter of the text-books out of the hands of the Board and giving it into the hands of the State Printer. In this business President Benjamin Ide Wheeler has been an active adviser of the State Board, and he has declared himself opposed to the appointment of a printer as clerk. Mr. Johnson's bill would probably provide for Mr. Wheeler, it is said, a salary of \$10,000, and would if the text-book question be left to the State Board of Education, suggest a plan in which it could be handled without risk of that sort.

A one-day debate took place in the Senate yesterday afternoon when the bill to appropriate \$20,000 for a polytechnic school at San Luis Obispo came up. On third reading Delphian opposed it on the ground that the money could be better spent on the State University, and Shortridge inclined to the belief that the educational fund is running away with the money. The bill was defeated by a vote of 23 to 2.

Geo. W. M'Near's Deal.

An oil and mining company of which George W. M'Near of this city is at the head has secured control of a tract of 3,700 acres of land near Santa Barbara and will develop it for oil and gas.

The company will build twenty-eight miles of wagon road to reach the property.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER

He Cured Himself of Serious Stomach Trouble Down to First Principles.

A man of large affairs in one of our prominent Eastern cities, too close attention to business, too little exercise and too many late hours, had begun to pay nature's tax, told in the form of chronic stomach trouble, the failure of his digestion brought about a nervous irritability making it impossible to apply himself to his daily business and finally deranging the kidneys and heart.

In his own words he says: "I consulted one physician after another and each one seemed to understand my case, but all the same they each failed to bring about the return of my former digestion, appetite and vigor. For two years I went from pillar to post, from one sanitarium to another, I gave up smoking, I took cod liver oil, I consumed my daily glass or two of beer, but without any marked improvement. Friends had often advised me to try a well-known proprietary medicine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, but I had often perused the newspaper advertisements of the remedy, but never took any stock in advertised medicine nor could I believe a fifty-cent patent medicine would cure a chronic case like mine."

"To make a long story short, I finally bought a couple of packages at the nearest drug store and took two or three tablets after each meal and eventually a tablet or two after each meal. I felt a feeling of nausea or discomfort."

"I was surprised at the end of the first week to note a marked improvement in my general health and before the two packages were gone I was certain that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets was going to cure completely and they did not disappoint me. I eat and sleep and enjoy my coffee and clear and no one would suppose I had ever known the horrors of dyspepsia."

"Out of friendly curiosity I wrote to the proprietors of the medicine, asking them a table of the ingredients which they contained and they replied that the principal ingredients were aseptized pepsin (government test) malt lactase and other natural ingredients which digest food regardless of the condition of the stomach."

The root of the matter is this, the digestive elements contained in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest the food, give the overworked stomach a chance to recuperate and the nerves and whole system receive the nourishment which can only come from food, stimulate the nerve force, give the real strength, they give a fictitious strength, invariably followed by reaction. Every drop of blood, every nerve and tissue is manufactured from our daily food, and if you can make it prompt action and complete digestion by the regular use of so good and wholesome a remedy of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, you will have no need of nerve tonics and sanitariums."

Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been in the market only a few years, yet probably every druggist in the United States, Canada and Europe is now selling them and consider them the most popular and successful of any preparation for stomach troubles.

GASKILL TELLS WHERE MONEY WAS EXPENDED

Tells the Committee
About Expenses of
Commission.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—Some further testimony was taken by the Committee on Commissions yesterday afternoon in continuing the investigation into the affairs of the Paris Commission. Commissioner Runyon and Secretary Gaskill were present in response to notice that they would be required to clear up some points that had arisen in the course of the examination of other witnesses.

Gaskill was called and asked to explain to the committee who made the accounts submitted by the Commission to the committee. He said that the accounts had been drawn up by J. B. Fuller and J. A. Anderson.

Treadwell asked about the item for a traveling commercial representative. He answered that the Commissioners had been advised of the necessity of such an advance.

Treadwell asked if the Commissioners submitted an itemized account of the traveling expenses and replied that no itemized statements had been made.

In answer to other questions Gaskill explained that the \$2,000 set down as having been paid to the Federal Administration was paid to Commissioner General Peck for a room in the administration building. He said that other States had paid \$5,000 for rooms in the building. Satisfactory explanations were made of a large number of other expenses.

Treadwell asked why L. A. Emley had been paid 700 francs for services in San Francisco and Gaskill replied that Emley had settled up business in San Francisco after Gaskill had left for Paris.

"And how do you know to what uses that money was put?" Have you a record?"

"The vouchers are a complete record of that."

Gaskill found the voucher by the number of it and entered on the account. It proved to be an itemized statement of the expenditures and salaries and expenses of Emley at San Francisco.

Treadwell found an item for the expense of a trip by Gaskill to London. Gaskill said he had gone to London for the purpose of receiving some of the medals that had come in gold storage. It was necessary to put them in gold storage again as soon after they arrived as possible.

Gaskill questioned the witness about the medals and asked if it were true that one-half of the exhibitors received medals, and if it was a fact that they received medals simply because the exhibitors were there and not because of their excellence. Gaskill said he did not know much about that. He had told Emley to thoroughly post himself on the subject of medals.

"I'd like to see a list of the awards. Have you such a list?"

"It is a list of the awards in our case of goods, and when it comes, you can see it."

"Who are on the pay-roll now?" asked Melick.

"Melick at \$300 a month; Emley, \$125; Loch, \$90; Miss Crockett, stenographer, \$10 a week."

The Commission asked for Emley. He had been notified to appear but was not present. Gaskill said that he had been asked by Emley to come to his home in Oakland. Gaskill also notified the Commission that W. W. Foote would arrive from the city tomorrow morning.

He was asked if Emley could not be obtained. The witness answered that he was in the city and he knew of no reason why he should not come if wanted. He thought that he would come willingly if notified, and without a subpoena.

Commissioner Runyon was recalled and asked if he had kept a detailed account of the expenses. He answered that he had kept any such account. But he was sure that the account, if he had one, would foot up a great deal more than he had received from the State fund. He had not drawn \$200 from the State as the other Commissioners had. There was \$1,500 still due him according to the action of the Commission. He had not drawn the full amount because he had been asked by Emley to come to his home in Oakland in August. He had declined to draw the money on that account, although he had devoted many months to the business of the State besides those spent in Paris.

Runyon stated the Commission had been very careful of the appropriation; as possible with the money at hand. He felt sure that the Commissioners from other States would say that California had made a very creditable exhibit, the best that had been made by any State in the world.

The last witness was Grove L. Johnson. Mr. Johnson was asked why he had introduced the resolution in the Assembly calling for an investigation into the Paris Commission. He replied that he had seen so many statements in the papers and had heard so many persons talking about the matter in a way that showed that there was great distrust in the wisdom of the Commission's acts that he had considered an investigation desirable. He had thought that the people ought to be let know just what the true state of affairs was in relation to any acts of the Commission. He replied that he had not. Mr. Johnson was permitted to retire and the committee after examining some of the accounts, adjourned.

Rev. Potter Speaks.

Rev. Dwight E. Potter was one of the speakers before the Occidental Board of Foreign Missions which met recently in San Francisco. The affair was a reception to Miss Grace Russell, Professor and Mrs. Ballie and Rev. and Mrs. V. F. Farich, returned missionaries.

WANTS COUNTIES TO GOVERN THEMSELVES

Sutro Is Working Hard
for a New
Law.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—Oscar Sutro has been making a brave effort to secure the passage of the Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 10 proposed by him in the early stages of the session.

This amendment is intended to give any and all counties of the State the same privileges of self-government that San Francisco enjoys, and at the same time to obviate the necessity for partitioning the county government into a number of small units, which work at every session of the Legislature occupies a great deal of time.

The amendment says that any county may frame an act for its government consistent with the Constitution of the State by causing a board of fifteen freeholders to be elected by the qualified voters of the county at a general or special election, to prepare an act for the government of the county—in other words, a charter. It provides for the procedure in the framing of a charter after the same plan that was followed in the case of San Francisco, and is also particular to state that the county government shall be subject, except in county affairs, to the general laws.

There was a very animated debate over this amendment when it came up in the Assembly yesterday afternoon. Several members opposed it vehemently on the ground that the people of the various counties preferred to have their affairs regulated by the State. But Mr. Sutro replied to this by saying that it could not be known that people were of that mind, as they had not yet been permitted to say. He called attention to the fact that this amendment would not force self-government upon them, but only give them a chance to say whether or not they wanted it as they would have to vote on the subject if the amendment should pass.

Douglas of San Joaquin "witted" Sutro with the observation that the experiment of San Francisco had not been very much of a success. The people there had been given a chance to adopt a charter but they had not done so. He said that the people of San Francisco should be no criterion for the rest of the State. Other counties might get perfect charters. When the vote was finally reached the amendment was defeated by 20 yeas to 20 nays. Sutro gave notice of reconsideration.

POSTAL BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Chairman Loud Talks
Special Facilities
Extravagance.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Without preliminary business the House today went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Loud of California, chairman of the Postoffice Committee, who was a member of the Joint Postal Commission, took the floor to discuss the questions investigated by the committee.

With regard to the incidental questions, pneumatic tube service and "special facilities," Mr. Loud said the committee agreed that they should be discontinued. He pointed out that the pneumatic tube service in Philadelphia and Boston was not extravagant, but the service in New York "was created in syndicate and born in iniquity," and should be discontinued. The appropriations for "special facilities" had proved a disturbing element and were vicious in their effect upon the whole service.

DE WET URGED TO SURRENDER.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. BLOEMFONTEIN, Tuesday, Feb. 5.—The Post today publishes a passionate appeal from Piet De Wet, chairman of the peace commission, to his brother, Christian, to surrender.

FOOD BUILDS TEETH.

Boy of Six Lacks Teeth Until Fed Properly.

A little chap 6 years old the son of W. Wells of Ravenswood III, had up to a short time ago, cut very few teeth. Naturally the imperfect mastication of food caused indigestion and a poorly nourished system. "When I first saw the lad," says Rev. W. Osborne Stranahan of 207 N. Winchester Ave., Ravenswood, he was wan and pale, greatly emaciated with impoverished blood, and lacking all the essentials which go to make up robust strength and vigor.

"Many remedies and different foods had been tried, but none seemed to meet his need. I knew something of the value of Grape-Nuts food, and recommended its use. The first trial convinced the parents of one thing, at least they had found a food the boy really liked. He emptied his dish and calls for more. The results followed its use, almost immediately; flesh was rapidly put on, the face from being pallid and thin, began to fill out, the cheeks were plump and rosy. The body properly nourished began its work of rebuilding the system. The most wonderful thing of all, the Grape Nuts food seemed to contain the necessary elements for the formation of bone tissue, and presently the tardy teeth began to prick through.

"Today the boy is strong and hearty, in perfect health, with a full set of teeth rapidly maturing. The Grape-Nuts food alone has brought about this marvelous result."

BILLS THAT INTEREST THE TAXPAYERS.

Insurance Matter Is
Discussed By the
Committee.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—Assemblyman Melick of the Committee on Commissions will not go with that body on the junket to Southern California. The permission asked by the committee in a resolution introduced by Blais, chairman, was yesterday granted by the House.

Melick protests that there is not the slightest occasion for any such junket, and after vainly endeavoring to induce the other members of the committee to refrain from gouging the State to the extent of a few hundred dollars, has declared in disgust that he will not go on the trip.

There has been no evidence that any of the State Commissions or Boards in the Southern part of California need investigating, and it is not so contended by the committee. The members, however, have worked pretty hard on the Paris Commission affair, and think they need a change of scene.

INSURANCE BILL

The insurance bill introduced some time ago by Tyrrell of Nevada and requiring that insurance companies must pay the full amount named in the policy has come out of the committee on corporations in the Senate with a majority report that it did not pass. There is, though, an accompanying minority report signed by O'Neal, Ashe, Welsh and Nutt.

This result was brought about because the friends of the bill thought they saw an evident intention to delay matters and let the measure die where it was. At a meeting held yesterday it was proposed to wait another day for somebody or other to come up from the city, whereupon the immediate release of the bill was demanded, and the stage of battle on the floor of the Senate was thrown down.

DAMAGES.

The Judiciary Committee has sent in a majority report recommending that Assemblyman Schlesinger's bills in relation to damages for accidental deaths do not pass. One bill relates to adults and one to minors, and both change the present system so that damages may be allowed the plaintiff in a sum not less than \$2,000 nor greater than \$10,000. These are the bills which were suggested by the defeat of Judge Dingerfield for re-election to the Superior Court bench, which defeat is ascribed to the fact that he had instructed a jury that no more damages could be allowed for the loss of the life of a boy than would make up the difference between his earning capacity and the cost of his maintenance, all of which was sound law, but very unpopular. There is a minority report in favor of the bill signed by Brown, Sheridan and Meyers, and the measure will be debated on the floor of the House.

COYOTE QUESTION IS AGAIN BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—The old coyote scalp question, which has harassed many Legislatures, and was once the cause of a great legislative scandal, is assuming shape again and will soon be subject to debate in the Senate. Several bills have already been introduced for the recovery of claims arising in Merced, Lassen and Monterey counties, but yesterday a blanket bill was presented for the appropriation of \$287,915, which sum is intended to cover all the claims in all parts of the State.

The bill provides that the owners of claims arising under the coyote scalp act of 1891 may, within twelve months from the passage of this bill, bring suit against the State for the amount due. The Attorney-General shall defend all such suits, and upon his demand the place of trial may be changed to Sacramento. All costs must be paid by the plaintiff, and no interest will be allowed. The method suggested by this act seems to guard against the danger of paying fraudulent claims, of which there are unquestionably a very large number.

The chief difficulty in securing the passage of a bill appropriating a sufficiently large amount to cover the claims has been in the past that so many claims were fraudulent. But this measure, which is being urged by Senator Smith of Kern, provides for the hearing of evidence, the courts of the State upon each claim, thus insuring a complete investigation and, as far as possible, guarding against fraud. One of the arguments in favor of the bill is that fraudulent claimants will at once be scared off.

BOERS ARE BEATEN.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. LOBOSKY, Feb. 6.—General Rikchener in a dispatch from Pretoria dated Tuesday, February 5th, says:

"Smith-Dorrien has occupied Lake Charles."

"French is driving back the enemy to Amsterdam."

"The Veld force is still north of Thabanchu. His men dominated a train of transport wagons at Pompey's Sliding this morning."

In a memorandum issued to the troops under his command at Aldershot General Buller, referring to the lack of initiative and independence of action shown by subordinate commanders, and refers to the independent, intelligent action on the part of the rank and file.

As regards artillery, he says too much drill was introduced on the battlefield, in many cases the action of batteries being paralyzed by awaiting the orders of a brigade or division commander, many favorable opportunities being thereby missed.

BUBONIC BILLS ARE DISCUSSED BY CITIZENS.

San Francisco Delegation Is Heard at the Capital.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 6.—A delegation from San Francisco came up from the bay last night to enter a protest against the passage of what are known as the "plague" bills that have been introduced, as it is alleged, at the wish of Governor Gage. The delegation was composed of Hugh Craig and M. U. Bates of the Chamber of Commerce, F. W. Dohman and J. M. King of the Merchants' Association, George W. McNear Jr. of the Produce Exchange, W. R. Wheeler and Chas. E. Naylor of the Committee on Commerce, W. F. Marston and Geo. Plummer of the Ship Owners' Association, and A. C. Rulofson of the Board of Trade.

These gentlemen were given a hearing by the Senate Committee on Health and Hospitals, at a joint meeting held in the Senate chamber, beginning at 8 o'clock and lasting until far into the night. A large number of legislators not members of either committee were attentive listeners to the proceedings.

Mr. Dohman acted as head of the delegation, and after having informed the Senators of the object of the visit introduced Mr. Naylor as the first speaker. Mr. Naylor read the preamble of the resolution adopted by the commercial bodies of San Francisco, taken from the preamble of a similar resolution passed by the State Board of Health for the prevention of bubonic plague, which would result in the establishment of a State quarantine which there was every reason to fear would clash with the Federal service, as had been the case before when there were two distinct quarantine services in San Francisco.

Mr. Naylor made no bones of saying that the making of such an appropriation would merely mean the placing of the matter in the hands of the Legislature for political expediency. There existed an emergency in the health conditions of the State to warrant such an appropriation. The haste with which one of the bills had been rushed through the House had calculated to produce the impression that the State was afraid that a Federal commission which was about to investigate the conditions in San Francisco would find that there was a bubonic plague in San Francisco. He declared that the Federal service was good, although the present officer in charge should be removed. The latter fact, he said, had no relation to the issue. The local quarantine had always been unsatisfactory.

Other speeches were made by Captain Munson, Captain Plummer, Mr. Craig and others in opposition to the bill, while Dr. W. P. Matthews, secretary of the State Board of Health, took up the cudgels in behalf of the measure. The doctor began by saying that no man nor law nor power could in the least prevent or prevent, could find in the bill a sentence, word, letter or punctuation mark that could be construed into a declaration of intimation or disparagement of the State's quarantine service at San Francisco. If that had been intended by the State Board it would not now be necessary to pass a law authorizing such a step, as the act had been passed in 1893 which gave the Board full authority, and it could proceed under that if it wanted to.

If the Federal Board should declare that there was bubonic plague in San Francisco, and there was danger that it might, there ought to be some power at the head of things in this State to place the matter in the hands of the necessary steps toward the elimination of the disease.

From Dr. Matthews it was learned that when the city of Glasgow was afflicted by the bubonic plague, \$200,000 were expended in the city. It was also learned that there was still on hand for the use of the Board in such cases \$25,000, the remainder of an appropriation of \$500,000 made by the act of 1902 being mentioned. The members of the delegation at once seized upon that fact to demand the necessity for further appropriation. Dr. Matthews foundered on this point. His former statement concerning Glasgow and spoke of the necessity for the burning of buildings and destruction of property should be a real case of bubonic plague, as far as questions were fired at Dr. Matthews and a return volley was poured by the Senators into the visiting business men from San Francisco. It was quite evident that the members of the delegation and members of the committees were at cross purposes. At the conclusion of the discussion the committees took the matter under advisement.

HENSCHELS COMING TO MACDONOUGH.

The Macdonough management offers the music lovers of Oakland a great treat Friday evening, when Mr. and Mrs. George Henschel will give a concert at the Macdonough Theatre. These famous singers and musicians need no introduction to the Oakland public. They appeared here three years ago, and charmed the local lovers of high class music with their subtle art. In their own field they have no equals on the concert stage. They are now making their farewell tour of America, as they intend returning to England to live for an indefinite period.

DUTCH TAKE A CHINESE FORT.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.—Advices from Batavia (Island of Java), capital of Netherlands India, says the expedition sent against Samalanga, Island of Sumatra, has captured the Achinese fortress of Bantorik. The Dutch loss was six killed and forty wounded. The Achinese lost seventy.

Czar Compliments Edward.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—An Imperial ukase has been issued changing the title of the "Prince of Wales dragons" to that of "His Majesty King Edward and the Seventh's Kieff Dragons."

CLEVER CROOK DROPPED OUT OF SIGHT.

Night Clerk Hamilton
Has Successfully
Eluded Police.

Henry L. Hamilton, the ministerial apartment night clerk who absconded with \$100,000 from the Hotel Metropole one morning last week, seems to have planned well his flight, for the police of all the principal cities in this State, the Sheriff of the county and other peace officers have thus far failed to gain a trace of his whereabouts after he left the Hotel Metropole.

Chief of Police Hodgkins has sent photographs of the absconder to the principal cities of the country, and some day it is probable that the thief will be identified. But that may be a long time ahead and after he has spent the money he took from the Hotel Metropole safe, said proprietor Breire of the hotel last evening:

"Hamilton had good credit, and as he seemed to bear out in his manner and work the recommendations he had, I trusted him. It was fortunate for me that he did not have the chance to take more money. On occasions he might have not away with \$20,000 instead of \$100,000. But though the month's bill had been made out, all were not paid. I had \$75 in the safe, two of my banders had deposited \$20, which I made good. No, they held no receipts for the deposited money, but I consider their word of honor as good as a bond."

"Another gentleman had paid in \$20 on account and gone to Merced, leaving his family at my hotel. Hamilton did not credit the amount on the books, but simply pocketed the coin. When the gentleman returned and showed me the entry to his own memorandum book I knew he had paid it, and I had to stand it."

Detectives here and in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Los Angeles and other cities who have studied at Hamilton's methods, say that he must be a professional crook of the highest and smoothest class.

"He is a very dangerous man," said a San Francisco sleuth who was in Oakland yesterday while discussing Hamilton. "With a Y. M. C. A. expression of confidence, finely forged credentials and a smooth way of getting into your confidence, Hamilton is liable to ruin more than one business man if he is not apprehended. Few men will guard against such a pro-cher-like face as his, and before they know it the 'crook' has their coin and is gone."

KAISER WILL VISIT EDWARD.

Will Be King's Guest at
Balmoral Next
Autumn.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. LONDON, Feb. 6.—Emperor William is reported to have left England with the understanding that if affairs of state permit he will visit King Edward at Balmoral next autumn.

It is also said that there is some possibility that the next season in London will see both Emperor William and the Czar in this city.

Upwards of 2,000 wreaths, worth \$100,000, were sent to Windsor for the Queen's funeral.

The Duke of Cornwall and York is expected to leave Osborne February 8th. The Duchess of Cornwall and York leaves Osborne tomorrow.

GLASGOW EPIDEMIC.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. GLASGOW, Feb. 6.—Smallpox prevails here in alarming proportions. A score of fresh cases are reported daily, there having been many deaths and there are 455 cases in the hospital.

Genuine Spring Lamb

Early fed beef, fine veal, pork, mutton, sausage, ham, bacon and choice poultry at Samson's, on Eleventh street between Washington and Clay. Phone main 12. Branch market 212 Center street, Berkeley station. Phone north 12.

Cafe Bohemia.

466-467 Twelfth street, near Broadway. Table beer on draught. Fine commercial lunch daily. Meals at all hours in a comfortable room for private parties. Imported beers. Concert every evening. Felix Witber and C. H. Kucka, props.

Gutter's Place

Is cool, restful and a rendezvous for old friends and good liquors. 413 Ninth street.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Gutter's Place, she cannot be, for they make her feel like a different person, so they all say, and their husbands say so too!

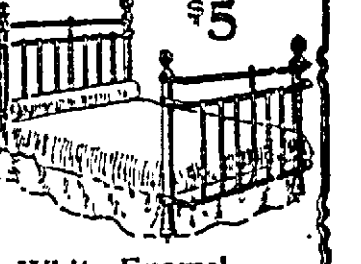
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